



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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4 January 1994

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CONTENTS

4 January 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Demonstrators March To Support Peacekeeping Mission [Bujumbura Radio] 1

Cameroon

Civil Servants Continuing To Strike [Libreville Radio] 1

Congo

Lissouba Notes Peace Measures in New Year Message [Brazzaville Radio] 1

Lissouba, Defense Minister Comment on Recent Events [Brazzaville Radio] 2

Political Unrest Leads to Fuel Rationing [AFP] 3

Rwanda

UN Envoy Criticizes Officials for Transition Delay [Kigali Radio] 3

Radio Examines FRODEBU Presidential Candidate [Kigali Radio] 3

Zaire

Daily Speculates on New Outbreaks of Violence [Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDARD 3 Jan] 4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CP Calls for Ban on APLA 'With Immediate Effect' [Johannesburg Radio] 5

APLA: 'Elite Unit' Responsible for Tavern Attack [Umtata Radio] 5

Two PAC Members Detained for Killings [Umtata Radio] 5

ANC 'Appalled' Government Not Sending Troops to Natal [SAPA] 5

80 Killed in Natal Since 31 Dec [Johannesburg TV] 6

MK Chief on 'Target' Date for Peacekeeping Force [Umtata Radio] 6

Labor Party Complains of ANC 'Hostility' [SUNDAY TIMES 2 Jan] 6

Buthlezi Defends kwaZulu Jet Purchase [Johannesburg TV] 7

Zulus Reportedly Training at 'Secret Camps' [RAPPORT 2 Jan] 7

Ambassador to Bulgaria Found Dead in Car 3 Jan [SAPA] 8

South African Press Review for 4 Jan [THE STAR 4 January, etc] 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA, Government Officers To Meet in Sao Tome 20 Jan [Voz do Galo Negro] 9

UN Envoy Briefs President [Luanda Radio] 9

Update on Government, UNITA Clashes, Events 9

UNITA Issues Communiqué [Voz do Galo Negro] 9

Denies Attacking Government Troops [Voz do Galo Negro] 9

FAA Communiqué on UNITA Plans [Luanda TV] 10

Cabinda Accuses UNITA of Shellings [Luanda TV] 10

Mozambique

Dhlakama Says Confinement Process 'Running Smoothly' [Maputo Radio] 10

Zimbabwe

Dollar Devalued; Blacks Note Discrimination [London International] 11

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Minority Rights Activist Placed Under House Arrest [AFP] 12

Spokesman on Authorities Plan for TELL Case [AFP] 12

Board of Inquiry To Investigate Military Officers [Lagos Radio] 12

Togo

Eyadema Issues Communique on Elections [Lome Radio] 12

Minister Says Revision of Voter Registers Complete [Lome Radio] 13

Party Confirms Boycott of General Election [Lome Radio] 13

Burundi

Demonstrators March To Support Peacekeeping Mission

EA0201204694 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Today a demonstration was held by the Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU] Party and parties allied to that of the president, namely the People's Party, Burundi People's Rally, and Liberal Party. For two full hours they marched through the streets of Bujumbura.

The demonstrators had only one goal on their banners and in their slogans: Support the arrival of the Mission for Protection and Restoration of trust in Burundi—Miprobu, in short. Christopher Nkurunziza followed the march. [passage omitted]

All along the streets of the city center the placards and slogans were more than clear. For the demonstrators, Miprobu is a shield of democracy and no durable peace can come to Burundi without the coming of this international force. According to the demonstrators, the 180 soldiers of the Miprobu are insufficient and the government should request that the number of Miprobu troops be multiplied by 10.

The militants of the ruling party and its allies marched for more than 15 km in light rain before reaching the Football Federation Club stadium in front of the Source of the Nile Hotel. [passage omitted]

In the speech he delivered on the occasion, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, speaker of the National Assembly and interim chairman of the FRODEBU party, noted the power of last 1 June emanates from the people's will. The latter is sovereign. Thus, according to him, it was legitimate that the ruling party, the president of the Republic, the National Assembly and the government control all the organs of the country. The speaker of the Burundi National Assembly said that when the government calls on Africans to provide the security of the government, no contrary decision can be taken. The Army will have to cooperate with the Miprobu which, according to Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, is not coming to plunge the country back into chaos.

Cameroon

Civil Servants Continuing To Strike

AB0401085094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] In Cameroon, civil servants are continuing their strike despite the appeal to resume work made by President Paul Biya in his new year's message. Magistrates and medical doctors who had so far stayed away from the industrial action this morning joined the striking workers. Louis Salef, general secretary of the

Confederation of Cameroon Workers Union, explains the strike to Jean Mater Ndi:

[Begin recording] [Salef] The strike order issued by the magistrates and medical doctors has been observed massively throughout the country. There were also diversionary tactics by the government. According to the head of state's message, it was suggested that career problems affecting doctors and magistrates would be revised, but this was only to amuse them. It was said that their salaries would be revised and increased by 50 percent from the reductions announced. All these are diversionary tactics. Today all these comrades, even from the private sector, felt the need to join us to efficiently carry out the struggle.

[Ndi] What did you notice when you went around?

[Salef] We noted that the Yaounde magistrates had gathered in a courtroom but were not working, which means that they were observing their strike order. At the Yaounde central hospital, for example, the strike order is being observed on a massive scale. However, we deplore that some strategies have been put in place to play down the strike and to intimidate the workers who would like to join their striking counterparts. [end recording]

Congo

Lissouba Notes Peace Measures in New Year Message

AB0301150594 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 1 Jan 94

[Text] We have just said goodbye to 1993 and welcomed 1994. As is the tradition, the new year is a time when resolutions are made and relatives and friends extend their best wishes to one another. President Pascal Lissouba, who is no exception to the rule, addressed the nation on the evening of 31 December. In his message, the head of state outlined measures that would bring about peace, which our country badly needs for its development. Here is what President Pascal Lissouba said:

[Begin Lissouba recording] The first challenge is to ensure a spiritual and moral awakening through systematic education of our people, especially our children. The second challenge is to rebuild the country and to rebuild towns that were destroyed or ruined by blind and savage violence. The third challenge is to make people understand, support, and consolidate the process toward peace and reconciliation among communities which have been torn apart. It is only when we are ready to accept and assume the contents of these challenges that a new political initiative will be proposed to our people in consultation with the leading political groups so that social peace will be truly consolidated.

The tragic events which occurred in the country are sufficient proof that the Congolese political class has not yet understood the first thing about democratic values, which still remains [words indistinct]. If it took Europe

100 years to achieve that, Africa should achieve these democratic values within just a few years. [end recording]

President Lissouba also had a message for the youth, especially the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development [MCDDI] and the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy [UPADS] activists. He called on them to demonstrate the fact that they are the reflection of Congo and its future.

[Begin Lissouba recording] I turn to our political party activists, and more especially to you, youth of MCDDI and UPADS. You are all children of Congo, and I owe it to you all, in my triple capacity as a father, a man of science, and a statesman, the heavy responsibility to see to your welfare, your education, and your training. It is necessary that your parents—and it should also be the same for your various parties—make this a duty, a privilege, and even an essential priority. Indeed, Congo as a whole is suffering. It is suffering from the image you are creating for it; it is worried about your future. I therefore call on you, through your political leaders, to pay heed to (what we propose), to cease-fire, show discipline, and to put an end to provocation, which leads to rebellion and acts as an excuse for various reprisals. It is a necessary condition that will enable your political leaders to present their political problems and peacefully find the most favorable solutions for the youth of this country.

I also call on the national mediators, the political parties, and the general staff of the Congolese Armed Forces, the joint staff of the security forces to agree on the conditions, the modalities, and programs for training, organizing, educating, and assessing all our unemployed youth who interrupted their studies or were illegally recruited as private militiamen. It is only under these conditions that the people who have been traumatized by so much atrocity can be reassured. This must necessarily be accompanied by the streamlining of the Armed Forces, and the restoration of confidence and discipline within the Army. There should also be more solidarity between the Congolese Armed Forces, the gendarmerie, and public security agencies. The reorganization of the Armed Forces [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Lissouba, Defense Minister Comment on Recent Events

AB0301181994 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 31 Dec 93

[Summary from poor reception] "The Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] held a ceremonial parade this afternoon under the chairmanship of Professor Pascal Lissouba, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces." After touching on the latest developments in the country, Defense Minister General Raymond Damase Ngollo stated "the Army's present position in the face of the political situation in our country."

[Begin recording] "This situation is a challenge to the top army hierarchy who, according to your directives, Mr. President, should have taken control of the (field) since the early days of the crisis a little over a year ago." But we are prepared today "to assume our responsibilities." However, Mr. President of the Republic, it seems important to face the reality of our army. Three quarters of our army are made up of commissioned and noncommissioned officers. A divided army cannot take control of any situation, and that is deplorable. Since 1983 there has been no (jurisprudence) within the FAC, and the failure of the compulsory national service has contributed to worsening this situation. In terms of equipment and infrastructure, our army finds itself in (an uncomfortable situation) in the face of lacking equipment and motivation. "The FAC (is now passing through) an unprecedented stage. The commissioned and noncommissioned officers and the rank and file are left at the mercy of alliances. This, Mr. President, is the institution we have in hand to cope with our delicate mission which consists in "guaranteeing the security of persons and their property, ensuring security at the borders, and participating in the social and economic development effort." [end recording]

In his speech, Prof. Pascal Lissouba, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, declared that the FAC has to be recycled. We listen to him:

[Begin recording] Indeed, my general, as I stated a year ago, the Armed Forces are the only organized Congolese institution. Indeed, my general, we were somewhat disappointed. Indeed, my general, our country's social fabric, which disintegrated dangerously, did not spare this institution. This is why, my general, I urge our military attaches to work hard. The fact is simply that we will have to recycle everyone. We will have to review the men of your institution, because as you know it is more than three decades since Congo formed an army. But I do not believe that Congo could think that an army, just like an individual, is a machine. To operate it, you need to feed it from time to time. Surely, you do not only have to feed it with hope and aspiration but also spiritually and psychologically, for we should not forget that technology advances and methods change. Therefore, countrymen, your troops must equally follow the trend.

"How do we go about it? Perhaps, we have to hold some talks and discussions with the military attaches of friendly countries so that an effort may be made in order that—like what occurs at the military academy where many of the attaches carry out their trade—we may take a look at those of your colleagues who flank you and who also require recycling. This seems crucial when you begin to move forward at a great pace in implementing the ideas which you yourself outlined. Indeed, we did think of embarking on recruitment. But these will not be like those you have been accustomed to in the past. You are going to be in charge of these recruitments. You will do them in a national manner. In other words, you will go to every region of our country. I cannot spot the general in charge of the Gendarmerie. Oh yes, he is there. He has

already begun a job which he showed to me, and I think I am expecting that of my general. These recruitments must not be made like the ones we were doing in the past. That is to say, we were making a selection and then finally we were among ourselves. You will have to recruit them from all over the republic." [end recording]

Political Unrest Leads to Fuel Rationing

AB0301194294 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] Brazzaville, Jan 3 (AFP)—Congo's state-owned hydrocarbons company on Monday [3 January] imposed fuel rationing in the capital Brazzaville in the wake of violent political unrest sparked by elections. Hydro-Congo announced, according to state radio, that petrol and diesel fuel supplies must be limited to 30 litres (eight U.S. gallons) per vehicle per day, while selling in jerry-cans is totally forbidden.

The latter measure aims to counter the flourishing black market of recent weeks, which has seen a litre of fuel selling for 1,000 CFA francs (3.4 dollars) instead of the official 600 CFA francs (two dollars).

Political trouble has led to the closure of the rail link from the capital to the west African nation's oil city, Pointe-Noire, some 400 kilometres (250 miles) to the east, which has a refinery.

Baongo, an opposition stronghold in the capital, was calm Monday, following clashes on Friday between armed supporters of the government and the opposition which left four people dead, according to witnesses. Relative calm was reported from other parts of the capital, but sporadic shooting was heard overnight in the Talangai district in the north of the city.

Several women's associations called Monday for an end to the violence, which has left at least 93 people dead since early December, according to a tally compiled from hospital reports.

Rwanda

UN Envoy Criticizes Officials for Transition Delay

EA0301163594 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1100 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The special representative of the UN secretary general, Mr. Jacques Roger Booh-Booh, is at a loss to explain the last minute obstacles to the setting up of transitional institutions, because UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda [UNAMIR] did everything possible for the easy progress of the process. For him, the commitments made by Rwandan officials have not been respected. Here is his declaration:

[Begin Booh-Booh recording] This meeting gives us an opportunity to make clarifications on the mandate and the responsibilities of UNAMIR in the context of the difficulties faced by Rwandan political officials in the

setting up of transitional institutions as stipulated in the Arusha peace agreement. [passage omitted]

The setting up of the transitional institutions had been planned for 37 days after the signing of the Arusha agreement. No one can say that time was short nor that, unfortunately, transitional institutions have been established. One can only note that commitments made by Rwandan officials to the international community have not been respected. Once again, I say that UNAMIR did everything which had to be done. We held many meetings with the country's main political leaders. The delay in the setting up of the transitional institutions cannot be understood nor is it acceptable. The credibility of Rwandan officials in the eyes of the Rwandan people and the international community is now in question. How can one explain the reasons for the last minute obstacles when everything seemed ready on 29 December?

How can one convince the United Nations, especially the Security Council, of the seriousness of the solemn commitments made by Rwandan officials? How can one explain to the Rwandan people about the delay which constitutes a grave threat to the future of the country? How can one explain to the international financial institutions and donor countries the absence of a responsible government in Rwanda that will work with them for the recovery of the country's economy? Finally, how can one explain to the thousands of Rwandans, who are impatient to return without fear to their homes, the meaning of the squabbles of some political leaders?

UNAMIR remains, more than ever, ready to carry out its mandate. It is up to the signatories of the Arusha agreement of 4 August 1993, in conformity with Article 5, to meet expeditiously and do everything possible to implement one of the most important tenets of the agreement, that is the setting up of the transitional institutions. Thank you. [end recording]

Radio Examines FRODEBU Presidential Candidate

EA0301164794 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] Who is the successor of Melchior Ndadaye, the Burundian president who was assassinated last October? The Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU] party organized a meeting of its high-ranking officials in Bujumbura yesterday in order to identify the candidate for the post of future head of state. The name of the person to replace President Ndadaye will be made known tomorrow. But already a name is circulating in the Burundian capital. Celcius Nsengiyunva reports.

[Nsengiyunva] Only two hours were needed for the FRODEBU high-ranking officials to agree on the name of the person to be put forward for the post of president of the Republic, but the name of the person to replace the assassinated Melchior Ndadaye had already been [words indistinct] of the FRODEBU party and the current

session was just a formality. Although the president of FRODEBU, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, did not reveal the name to the press, the name of his party's candidate—the name on all lips in Bujumbura—is that of the current minister of agriculture and livestock, Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamira. The president of FRODEBU, in fact, minutes later [word indistinct] militants, said it by declaring "we chose for you a man that you know well, who is very close to farmers".

In fact the choice of Mr. Cyprien Ntaryamira is certainly the result of the political bargaining which has been going on for some days with the opposition and the civil service. From the moment that the majority of people accept that the future president must come from the party which won the elections of last June, there is a need for a candidate who reassures both the Hutu and Tutsi communities. By remaining very discreet all through the current crisis, Mr. Ntaryamira has been able to win the trust of everybody.

Zaire

Daily Speculates on New Outbreaks of Violence

BR0301160894 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 3 Jan 94 p 4

[Article by RDG: "Zaire Fears Week of New Disturbances"]

[Text] Brussels—The first week of 1994 in Zaire could well bring new unrest and looting. Zairian intellectuals in Brussels believe that President Mobutu is achieving exactly what he set out to achieve. His country is in a complete economic and social mess, and the hope of democratic reform is further off than ever.

The "New Zaire" (NZ) which was introduced on 21 October 1993 by the pro-Mobutu government of Faustin

Birundwa is visibly collapsing. The original exchange rate of three NZ for one dollar had climbed to 37 NZ to the dollar by last weekend. On the black market in Kinshasa, people were paying as much as 110 NZ last Friday. In addition, the introduction of the NZ has met with political opposition. This is strongest in East Kasai—where prime minister Etienne Tshisekedi comes from—and in the Kivu province. On 29 November clashes with the military in Kananga left at least seven dead.

As a deterrent, President Mobutu had already dispatched his DSP [Special Presidential Division] to the Mbuji-Mayi diamond center. But the dealers are still refusing to accept the NZ. Any firm action by the DSP seems out of the question for the moment as the population is apparently well armed. Today, however, the presidential guard will enforce a total curfew and carry out large-scale house searches.

In Bukavu the border with Rwanda has been closed for several days now. The shortages of goods had prompted many people to seek out supplies across the border. The Zairian government will not tolerate this and the military are firing mercilessly at anyone who infringes the ban.

In the New Year, the thoughts of many Zairians are returning to the notorious 4 January 1959. In the then Leopoldstad, the troops of General Janssens put down the sudden call for "Dipenda" with brutal violence. The result was a couple of hundred dead and at least as many wounded. But in just one day independence was within reach.

Thirty-five years later the Zairians are once again calling for dignity and freedom. The failure of monetary reform and of two months of political negotiations have robbed them of their last grain of hope for improvement in a situation which becomes increasingly hopeless by the day. No end is yet in sight to the oppression and the exploitation.

CP Calls for Ban on APLA 'With Immediate Effect'

MB0301141494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] in the Cape has demanded that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] be declared a banned organization with immediate effect. The party says in a statement that APLA and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members who seek asylum in Transkei after committing acts of terror should be arrested by the South African Police. The party denounced negotiations between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and called for action against the two organizations.

In a separate statement the CP appealed to whites to stop using trains as, according to it, the security situation on the railways has deteriorated to such an extent that whites are no longer safe while using the service. The CP's chief spokesman on transport, Mr. Joseph Chiole, said that whites who were compelled to use rail transport should arm themselves and not travel alone.

APLA: 'Elite Unit' Responsible for Tavern Attack

MB0401091694 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] A self-proclaimed APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] commander says an elite unit of the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing carried out the Heidelberg Tavern attack. This claim has been made in a telephone call to THE CITIZEN newspaper. John Matham has the details:

THE CITIZEN reports that a man calling himself Karl Zimbiri phoned the paper and identified himself using a pre-arranged code word established several months ago. Zimbiri reportedly said that an elite unit called the People's Concern had carried out both the Heidelberg attack and the St James Church massacre in July. Zimbiri says the unit is still in the country ready to strike again. He says it is propaganda to suggest that the unit has fled to Transkei. Zimbiri says the People's Concern is a special unit formed 10 months ago as a sub-structure of APLA. He says the unit consists of APLA's best people who have been trained in countries around the world. The PAC does not want to comment on the alleged existence of a special unit. The Law and Order Ministry has not been available for comment.

Two PAC Members Detained for Killings

MB0401074794 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Police have detained two senior PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members in connection with the attack last week on the Heidelberg Tavern in Cape Town. The two leading Western Cape PAC men are Michael Siyolo and Theo Mabusela. They have been held

under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Four people were killed and five others injured in the attack.

Meanwhile PAC spokesman Patricia de Lille says her organization is very disturbed by the police action:

[Begin De Lille recording] It has become clear to us that it is now the norm that whenever something happens, like the massacre at Heidelberg Tavern, that the first to be arrested is PAC members, and we know it is the weakness of the South Africa. Police to bring the matters to book and every time make a scapegoat of the PAC members, and the PAC will not tolerate this. [end recording]

ANC 'Appalled' Government Not Sending Troops to Natal

MB0301181194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1634 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Statement by the African National Congress issued in Marshalltown on 3 January]

[Text] The ANC is appalled at the apparent refusal of the government to deploy security forces in northern Natal. This follows a request to the government from the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] to deploy security forces in four areas of northern Natal to defend lives and property against the deteriorating security situation in the area.

In his response, Law and Order spokesperson Craig Kotze is quoted on as stating that the TEC has no powers to order the government to deploy security forces in Natal and that such deployment would amount to an invasion.

Kotze's reaction is based on narrow petty political interests that seek to curry favours with the National Party political allies. Coming in the wake of today's media reports that over 38 people were killed in Natal in violence related incidents over the New Year weekend, his statement is both insensitive to the plight of victims of violence and arrogant to the extreme.

The ANC [African National Congress] is shocked that despite police reports that the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] had launched a campaign to drive ANC members from some areas and more violence was likely in the run-up to elections. It will be unfortunate if the perception is to deepen that the government has allowed the violence in Natal to escalate because it views black lives as cheap.

As far as the ANC is concerned, all self governing territories are bound by the provisions of the TEC act. In this context we expect these provisions to apply to all self-governing territories without fear or favour.

The primary duty of maintaining law and order in all areas of the country, including self-governing territories lies primarily with the South African security forces.

In terms of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act 21 of 1971 the homeland governments have no right to interfere with the "powers, entry into and presence of the South African security forces in the maintenance of public peace and order and the preservation of internal security in and the safety of the area concerned and the Republic".

The act further places the onus for the maintenance of order, peace and internal security in such areas (self-governing territories) on the South African Police (SAP). Clearly the government has a moral and legal obligation arising from the self-governing territories act to bring peace and stability to Natal.

It is ironic that the government which over the past years found it possible to detain, maim, and murder anti-apartheid activists residing in such areas should today find it politically inexpedient to bring about peace and stability in the same areas. We ask: What interests does the National Party government have in the escalation of violence particularly in the run-up to elections in Natal?

The ANC and the public will hold the South African Government accountable for the escalation of violence as a result of the IFP plans to drive out members of the ANC from certain areas of Natal.

80 Killed in Natal Since 31 Dec

MB0301181694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Nineteen-ninety-four has had a violent start in Natal and on the East Rand, where at least 80 people have been murdered in crime related or politically motivated violence since Friday. More than 60 of the deaths occurred in Natal and KwaZulu. Many of the killings took place in the Natal Midlands where 10 people died in separate attacks near Ladysmith, six in Greytown, three in Mooi River, and one in Estcourt. On the violence-torn East Rand, at least 17 bodies were found in Katlehong, Thokoza, and Vosloorus over the weekend and this morning. In the latest incidence a man was shot dead in Vosloorus this morning. [passage omitted]

MK Chief on 'Target' Date for Peacekeeping Force

MB0401113094 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says the national peace keeping force must be deployed before the April election. Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing; MK] Chief of Staff Sphiwe Nyanda says March must be the target date for the establishment of a multiparty force. John Matham has the details:

The establishment of a national peace keeping force will be discussed at the first meeting of the Law and Order Sub-Council of the Transitional Executive Council. There is some skepticism that the force could be set up

and properly trained prior to April. A government source has told the BUSINESS DAY newspaper that the idea of creating a force is, in his words, dead in the water for political and logistical reasons. The government is concerned about the wisdom of deploying a poorly trained force in tense areas. But Nyanda insists that the force will replace the SAP [South African Police], especially the Internal Stability Unit, in dealing with political violence. Nyanda says the force will consist of about 10,000 men who will be selected from recruits who gather at assembly points.

Labor Party Complains of ANC 'Hostility'

MB0201095294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 02 Jan 94 p 4

[Report by Norman West]

[Text] Labour Party [LP] leader the Rev. Allan Hendrickse has complained to the ANC [African National Congress] leadership that he has been "villified" and "kept in the dark" about nominations and that there is a general "hostility" towards his party from certain ANC elements. In a letter to the ANC leadership on December 21, he appealed for a "bilateral" on January 12 to iron out differences. The letter, addressed to the "Chairman of the ANC list committee" with copies to ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela and ANC secretary-general Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, is the first official acknowledgement by Mr. Hendrickse that he felt he and his party were "unwelcome" in ANC ranks. This is despite the fact that Mr. Mandela included him in his entourage to Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with State President F.W. De Klerk on December 10.

There is great division within the ANC on whether the LP, the main coloured party to make possible the Tri-cameral Parliament—which in turn drew fierce opposition from the Anti-Tricameral Parliament Movement, the United Democratic Front—should now be taken on board the ANC election ticket. Whereas Mr. Mandela likes the idea of having Mr. Hendrickse as a "magnet" to attract coloured voters, elements within the ANC in the western Cape—including western Cape chairman Dr. Allan Boesak—are against it, despite the fact the LP is a partner in the Patriotic Front which acted as a united group during the Kempton Park negotiations.

Because of the bad blood between the LP and ANC rank and file members, it came as no surprise to observers when Mr. Ramaphosa, punted by the LP as the keynote speaker at its 28th annual congress in Cape Town this week, never turned up. Nor was there a single observer from the western Cape region of the ANC. The ANC "snub" occurred despite Mr. Hendrickse devoting his entire opening speech on Tuesday to urging coloured people to vote for the ANC on April 27. The antagonism between the LP and the ANC is clearly acknowledged by Mr. Hendrickse in his letter to the leadership—of which the SUNDAY TIMES has a copy—which reads: "The LP of SA [South Africa] was kept in the dark about

details of the intended nomination procedure until it was too late to prepare for regional nomination conferences. LP members from different parts of the country eked out varying degrees of information and each followed his own procedure. The head committee of the LP of SA had no control over the nomination of persons from its ranks. The LP was granted such minuscule representation at the regional conferences and ... the hostility towards LP members is still too great for Labour to stand a fair chance. In the western Cape (ANC) conference, voting was preceded by meetings where questions and statements from the floor were provided for. This allowed people to vent their spleen. The Labour Party was villified and condemned as opportunists ..."

Buthlezi Defends kwaZulu Jet Purchase

MB0301181794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has defended his government's purchase of a luxury jet. A Sunday newspaper yesterday revealed that kwaZulu had paid 33 million rands for the Hawker 800 jet.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] A plane like this, according to the Department of Finance, is therefore cost-effective in the sense that it is an asset which could be sold by the government at a profit at any time. So I mean all the song that is made about it, the hullabaloo about it, is amusing because it seems to me that they want to seek anything that can be used negatively against the kwaZulu government in particular. [end recording]

Zulus Reportedly Training at 'Secret Camps'

MB0201154794 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 2 Jan 94 p 4

[Report by De Wet Potgieter]

[Text] Zulu warriors have for some time already been undergoing military training on a large scale by right-wing instructors at secret training camps in the mountains of northern Natal and eastern Free State. The training in guerrilla warfare is in preparation for what right wingers describe as "the bloody war" expected between the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in the run-up to the 27 April general election.

The secret training is the first official confirmation of the close military cooperation which exists between far-right paramilitary organizations and the Zulus. These close ties are not limited to the nonaggression pact recently signed between the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and East Rand Zulus by Mr. Eugene Terreblanche and Mr. Mwesi Twala in Vereeniging.

Military Intervention

It appears that far-right underground organizations want to intervene militarily should the Transitional Executive

Council [TEC] order the defense force to invade kwaZulu. It also appears that the far right will become involved in the bloody war between the ANC on the battlefields of Natal. This secret training is not part of the kwaZulu government's official training program for its so-called Community Protection Units [preceding three words in English], which is being handled by the kwaZulu Police.

RAPPORT has established that the far right has a fairly effective intelligence network in place in northern Natal which works closely with the Zulus. Mr. Zanzi Sibanda, regional IFP organizer in northern Natal, confirmed to RAPPORT this week that "widespread training" of Zulus is taking place in the area.

Massacred

He claimed that his people are being massacred on a large scale by ANC supporters, and their houses burned down. He showed RAPPORT an ANC pamphlet which was distributed about a week ago by the Madadeni branch in Newcastle, in which a call is made for the ANC's "enemy" to be wiped out and their homes burned down. "Kill the enemy or we perish," the pamphlet says.

Mr. Sibanda spoke to RAPPORT in the presence of the "Chief of Staff" of the Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation], Mr. Leonard Veenendal, and referred to Mr. Veenendal as not merely an ally but "a good friend and brother." Mr. Sibanda said he is very worried about white MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] commanders who are brought in from the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region to establish ANC "self-defense units" in northern Natal. He named two houses in the Dannhauser District where the ANC is storing weapons, and which are regularly visited by ANC Natal Chairman Mr. Harry Gwala. War [subhead]

"The ANC is preparing for full-scale war in Natal and the East Rand, in order to gain full control of these regions before the election," said Mr. Sibanda. "That is why I welcome help with the training of my people so that they can survive the struggle."

He expressed his concern over the possibility that the TEC will persuade the government to send defense force units to "take over" kwaZulu, or that an ANC government would do the same as President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who sent the Fifth Brigade into Matabeleland to suppress the supporters of Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Veenendal told RAPPORT that the Zulus and the Boers have a common enemy, and that he had seen MK soldiers cold-bloodedly murdering innocent women and children in Natal and burning down their homes.

Ambassador to Bulgaria Found Dead in Car 3 Jan

MB0401102694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0908 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 4 SAPA—The exact circumstances of the death of South Africa's ambassador to Bulgaria were being investigated in cooperation with that country's authorities, Foreign Affairs Spokesman Jaques Malan said on Tuesday. Mr A. P. Burger was found dead in his motor vehicle on Monday morning at his official residence in Sophia. There was no suspicion of foul play, said Mr Malan.

South African Press Review for 4 Jan

MB0401133994

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Defections Healthy in New Political Era—The defection to the National Party, NP, of three African National Congress, ANC, military wing members—"described as 'commanders' in some reports but whose status is downplayed by Umkhonto [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] Chief of Staff Sphiwe Nyanda—is neither surprising nor unwelcome," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 January. The "enfranchisement of millions of black voters and the imminent birth of a new political era has introduced a fluidity into South African politics." THE STAR finds this "reshuffling" healthy since it "breaks up the old racial ties and introduces new loyalties based on shared philosophies and interests. MK, the welfare of whose members has been neglected by the ANC, is no

more immune to these shifts than the NP, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] or the DP [Democratic Party]."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Police Formalities on Killers Hiding in Transkei—"Transkei military leader Bantu Holomisa has made the correct response to suggestions that terrorist suspects are sheltering in his territory," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 January. Holomisa has told police he will cooperate if they want to extradite anyone. All they have to do is follow the "appropriate procedures". "It was suggested at the weekend that police knew the identities of the killers in the St James' Church massacre and other Cape attacks, but they could do nothing because the suspects were hiding in Transkei. The claims have now become less emphatic, and the police say they need to establish names and addresses of the suspects before they can start extradition proceedings. Really? Surely such formalities can be overcome in pursuit of dangerous killers now that Transkei will be rejoining South Africa in a parliamentary democracy in a few months' time."

SOWETAN

KwaZulu Government 'No Right' To Buy Luxury Jet—"The kwaZulu government would probably emerge looking better if it conceded that it bought the R(rand) 33 million luxury jet without serious thought about the implications," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 January. "For one, the ownership of the plane was transferred when the kwaZulu government had only a few months of life left. From April 27 it ceases to exist." "KwaZulu has no right to take decisions for the new Natal regional government."

Angola

UNITA, Government Officers To Meet in Sao Tome 20 Jan

MB0401073594 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] It has been reported from Sao Tome and Principe that a technical-military meeting will be held in that country between the military leadership of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] on 10 January. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who is also the main mediator of the Lusaka talks, has said that the aforementioned meeting will have as its main point of agenda the cease-fire agreement which has already been discussed in the Zambian capital. Alioune Beye has also said that this meeting will depend on the agenda of the Lusaka talks, which, as we have just said, will begin on 5 January. The UN official revealed this at the end of his visit to Sao Tome and Principe, where he has met with President Miguel Trovoadá, who is the current chairman of African Lusophone countries.

Trovoadá has been concerned with the Angolan situation, and has on a number of occasions offered to mediate in the talks between UNITA and the MPLA-PT.

UN Envoy Briefs President

MB0401061594 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] Alioune Blondin Beye this afternoon was at the Futungo de Belas to brief President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the Angolan peace process. As the Lusaka talks are scheduled to resume on 5 January, it has been reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation arrived in Kinshasa today on its way to the Zambian capital. Beye, however, did not confirm or deny the report, merely saying that all sides will be in Lusaka on 5 January ready to talk.

Before the start of the talks Chief Beye is scheduled to visit two countries and meet U.S. congressmen. He will go to Gabon and Zaire to brief the respective presidents on the state of the peace process. In view of Beye's tight schedule, the talks will start at 1600 on 5 January.

Beye said he took the opportunity during today's audience at the Futungo de Belas to greet the president of the Republic on the occasion of the new year. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, says Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura is on his way to New York for a meeting with Butrus Butrus-Ghali at 2300 today. He will discuss the possibility of a new UN Angola Verification Mission mandate, the supervision of the cease-fire, and other aspects that are likely to be raised at the Lusaka talks. LUSA cites U.S. diplomatic sources in

New York as confirming the meeting which is in the context of the establishment of peace in Angola.

Update on Government, UNITA Clashes, Events

UNITA Issues Communiqué

MB0301130194 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Communiqué issued by the General Staff of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Armed Forces in Huambo on 3 January]

[Text] [Words indistinct] General Staff of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Armed Forces categorically denies having launched an attack on Malongo in Cabinda.

2. If the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave leadership does not claim responsibility for the attack, once more we see a manipulation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] itself, which on the eve of the arrival of U.S. congressmen in Angola, intends to create facts. In this way on 11 December 1993 it attempted the life of the UNITA president. Those who do not know the MPLA and prop it up, will reap a tempest. MPLA is a liar.

3. The UNITA leadership is committed to finding viable and definitive solutions for the Angolan conflict through talks which are scheduled to resume in Lusaka on 5 January.

[Issued] Huambo, Angola, 3 January, Cabinet of the Chief of General Staff.

[Signed] Director, Brigadier (Elidio Paulo Sachiampo).

Denies Attacking Government Troops

MB0401100094 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] In a communiqué issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Armed Forces today through the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Command in the Northern Front categorically denies any attempt by its troops to attack or occupy any post under the control of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] regime. From northern Angola, our correspondent Elevado Prata, reports about this and other issues:

[Begin Prata recording] The MPLA-PT government is already very advanced in the new political, diplomatic and military offensive, which it has been preparing for some time now against UNITA in its positions, in order to have a more advantageous position on the ground to force UNITA to sign a premature agreement of the controversial Angolan political and military situation. After preparing its military machinery in the Northern Front to launch an extensive operation in Ndalatando,

(Songo), Soyo, Malanje, Uige and the Lunda Provinces, aimed at recovering those areas while the next Lusaka talks are underway—contrary to the agreement to decrease military operations to avoid a more tense atmosphere at the negotiating table—the MPLA-PT, with its ultra partisan army, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], (?bent on) launching this offensive, has already begun its political and diplomatic offensive, by manipulating the information of the operations to confuse the Angolan and international public opinion.

Malongo in Cabinda Province, with [words indistinct] U.S. investments in the exploitation of oil, was the venue chosen by the Futungo de Belas Palace to deceive the Angolan and international community. However [words indistinct] (?U.S. Government against UNITA), since any attack on Malongo represents a danger to the lives of U.S. citizens residing in the area, and the highest interests of the U.S. Government. The imaginary [word indistinct] UNITA attack on Malongo is just a [word indistinct] if FALA with its potential in Cabinda attacked Malongo, it would not only be to frighten the Malongo workers and the FAPLA soldiers stationed in the area, and the world knows this. If one of these days FALA attacks Malongo, it will be to occupy it and close this oil [words indistinct] to the Futungo de Belas Palace.

Meanwhile, regarding the fictitious attack on Malongo by our forces, we have contacted Army General Abilio Kamalata Numa, FALA's Northern Front commander, who denied any involvement of his forces in any sabotage action on Malongo. General Numa concluded his statements by saying that if his forces moved to any [words indistinct]. [end recording]

FAA Communique on UNITA Plans

MB0301203894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] The following is a communique just in from the General Staff of the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces]:

The FAA General Staff informs the public that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have stepped up their military operations throughout the country since the adjournment of the peace talks. UNITA operations include in particular the attack on the Malongo oil camp in Cabinda at dawn on 1 January, as well as an attack on an FAA logistics base in Malange, resulting in the death of two soldiers and material losses.

Also on 1 January, UNITA forces attacked Dangeia-Manha location of Cuanza Norte Province, and shelled Menongue, using artillery.

On 2 January, UNITA attacked Quienje location and shelled the capital of Ukuma District in Huambo Province.

Those operations are designed to bring about changes to the present correlation of military forces so as to gain

advantages at the negotiating table. Yet, FAA forces are thwarting every UNITA plan by firmly defending their positions.

The FAA General Staff once again draws the attention of the international community to the fact that UNITA is responsible for the prevailing atmosphere of war in the country in that it does not adhere to the so-called unilateral cease-fire it declared on 20 September 1993, and is clearly committed to poisoning the Lusaka talks and undermining the peace process. Those designs ought to be condemned by public opinion as a whole. The FAA will remain firm in the defense of the people and democracy.

[Issued] The FAA General Staff in Luanda, 3 January

Cabinda Accuses UNITA of Shellings

MB0301204694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The Government of Cabinda Province today issued a communique accusing the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] of having shelled the installations of Cabinda Gulf, thereby hurting U.S. interests in Angola. The communique says the Republic of Zaire is behind the attack which is designed to destabilize the Angolan economy. The provincial government says the attack was carried out by a group of UNITA bandits coming from the Republic of Zaire. The communique adds that Cabinda residents have for a long time now distanced themselves from Jonas Savimbi's organization and urges them to close ranks with the Angolan Armed Forces and the national police.

The Cabinda Government urged the government of lower Zaire to adhere to international law so as to uphold peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Petroleum says the attack on Malongo did not in any way affect oil production. Petroleum Minister Albina Assis says the morale of workers is high. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Dhlakama Says Confinement Process 'Running Smoothly'

MB0401115794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], said in Maringue yesterday the process of confinement of his soldiers is running smoothly. Dhlakama said the Renamo soldiers are already in assembly points awaiting to enter the venues corresponding to the second stage. Dhlakama was speaking at a news conference granted to Mozambican and foreign journalists, and said that his troops are facing a situation of misery. He spoke once again about the alleged mismanagement by the UN Operations in

Mozambique—for carrying water in helicopters from the city of Beira to the Chiramba assembly point, for the blue helmets stationed in the area. Dhlakama said he has spoken with UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello, and added that the issue has already been reported in New York. In another development, Afonso Dhlakama said the issue of the Malawi Young Pioneers is Mozambique Liberation Front propaganda to denigrate Renamo.

Zimbabwe

Dollar Devalued; Blacks Note Discrimination

MB0301095994 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Jan 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In Zimbabwe the dollar has been devalued by 17 percent in readiness for fierce market competition expected from South Africa. Well, the other big money issue in Zimbabwe at the moment is a debate over who controls the economy. Many black business people complain that it is still controlled by a handful of whites and Asians. These racial overtones have been highlighted by outspoken speeches like the one by Vice President Joshua Nkomo recently. Now, an advert has appeared in the Sunday newspapers paid for by a local black businessman. The open letter is pretty hard hitting against the non-black business community and what it alleges is institutional racism in the financial sector, as Rachel Rawlings reports:

[Begin Rawlings recording] According to the advert, today over 99 percent of Zimbabwe's post independence economy remains dangerously controlled and dominated by a mere 20,000 white and Asian minority business community. The advert goes on to say, what is more, some of our own black brothers and sisters in positions of trust

and responsibility run the serious risk of being used as Uncle Toms by those who would wish to use them in defense of institutionalized racism. It is in reply to an advert placed in THE HERALD newspaper by the Bankers and Finance Houses Associations of Zimbabwe, which tried to counter allegations that banks were unwilling to lend to the black or indigenous business community. Although many banking institutions here are headed by black Zimbabweans, the advert claims they have been subverted to the interests of the white community, using the example of an extended simile: When you have some coffee and when it is truly black and too strong, what do you do? Of course you integrate it with white milk, you make it weak. It used to be hot, now it becomes cold, it used to be strong, now it becomes weak. This is how our black brothers as Uncle Toms would have been rendered tame and lame by the traditionally all white bankers associations, whose banks and financial institutions continue to practice institutional racism against majority indigenous owned businesses.

The advert advocates militant measures: We can't tolerate any more of this misallocation of our resources when our children remain on the dump heap of unemployment. The people shall march on these banks and financial institutions to demonstrate against this continual indignity, wherever there are those who would continue to ignore the just aspiration of the 10 million blacks. The revolution toward indigenous economic empowerment can no longer be stopped or delayed, just as it was impossible to stop the Zimbabwe war of liberation. The advert comes at a time when the president has promised government will implement measures to help indigenous businesses and the government has issued a directive that 80 percent of shares in Stanbic Bank, Zimbabwe, should be owned by indigenous Zimbabweans. The strong words will raise the temperature of an already acrimonious debate in which race is playing an increasingly bitter part. [end recording]

Nigeria

Minority Rights Activist Placed Under House Arrest

AB0401123094 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Text] Lagos, Jan 4 (AFP)—Ken Saro-Wiwa, a renowned Nigerian minority rights activist, has been placed under house arrest by troops in Port Harcourt, capital of the southern Rivers State, press reports said Tuesday.

Saro-Wiwa is president of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP), a minority rights pressure group representing about 500,000 people.

Soldiers arrived Sunday morning at his residence in the oil city, surrounded the premises and prevented Saro-Wiwa from going out and receiving visitors, the reports said. Also held in the building with him were members of his family and some visitors who were there the previous night.

The telephone lines of Saro-Wiwa, a former president of the Association of Nigerian Authors, appeared to have been tampered with and AFP was unable to contact him on Tuesday morning.

Saro-Wiwa was detained for some two months last year by the previous military regime of General Ibrahim Babangida for championing the cause of the Ogoni, who have in past years complained about what they describe as the neglect, injustice and degradation suffered by their community despite the fact that large amounts of crude oil, the mainstay of the economy, are produced in their area. The Ogonis are one of some 250 ethnic groups in Nigeria.

Ledum Mitee, MOSOP deputy president, and Monday Wiwa, another MOSOP official, were a week ago led away by soldiers to an unknown destination, the reports said. Their arrests appeared related to the authorities' decision to abort the celebration of an "Ogoni week" scheduled to start on December 28 and to which Saro-Wiwa was invited as a guest speaker.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), an umbrella organization for human rights groups, has condemned the arrests of these minority rights activists in a statement and called for their immediate release.

Spokesman on Authorities Plan for TELL Case

AB0301172594 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, Jan 3 (AFP)—Nigeria's military administration on Monday [3 January] said it would intervene after security agents seized copies of a weekly news magazine which carried an article critical of the regime. David Attah, the official spokesman of military ruler General Sani Abacha, said Sunday's seizure of about 50,000 copies of this week's edition of TELL by security

agents should not be seen as the start of a crackdown on the press. The authorities would intervene, he told journalists. [passage omitted]

Board of Inquiry To Investigate Military Officers

AB0301195094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] A five-member board of inquiry into allegations of professional misconduct against five military officers who were overseeing the affairs of the states in November last year following the change of government was inaugurated in Lagos today. The states are Borno, Kano, Osun, Sokoto, and Yobe. The board of inquiry, set up by the Chief of General Staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, was inaugurated on his behalf by the principal general staff officer at the General Headquarters, Air Vice Marshal O.J. Ehigie. State House correspondent Haruna Idris reports:

[Begin Idris recording] Lt. Gen. Diya said the panel was set up in view of the seriousness of the allegations and the administration's decision not to condone corruption at any level. He called on the members to abide by their terms of reference and not to succumb to any undue influence in the discharge of their task. The terms of reference of the board include: to inquire into all allegations of official misconduct leveled against the officers; to investigate allegations of aiding and abetting smuggling leveled against any of the officers; to identify those involved in the misconduct and the roles played by each and apportion blame. The board is also to recommend appropriate measures to be taken to prevent occurrences in the future and look into any other matters related to misapplication and misappropriation of public funds and property. Responding, the chairman of the board of inquiry, Brigadier General Oladapo Popoola, gave the assurance that members of the board will do their best and justify the confidence reposed in them. Other members of the board include: Navy Captain R.A. Asasa; Group Captain W. Pratt; Assistant Commissioner of Police Haziz Ringi; and Lieutenant Colonel Emi Juru who will serve as secretary. The board is expected to submit its report not later than 30 January this year. [end recording]

Togo

Eyadema Issues Communique on Elections

AB0301201394 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 3 Jan 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] This country so much needs a fresh economic impetus and the dressing of the wounds inflicted by the social and political crisis that we have gone through. Father Christmas was around during the holiday celebrations and reminded us that besides economic recovery, we have an important exercise to undertake this year—the legislative elections slated for 23 January and 6 February. This ballot is an important

landmark for the continuity and success of the democratic process which must be marked this year by the creation of all the institutions of the Fourth Republic, which was ushered in by the constitutional referendum of September 1992. The fact remains, however, that the upcoming legislative elections must be free and fair and must be held in an atmosphere of security for all. This is the best wish of President General Gnassingbe Eyadema. He stated this in a communique presented here by Adjobi Adjadaye.

[Begin Adjadaye recording] The president of the Republic has taken good note of the progress made in the preparations for the upcoming legislative elections. As he had already stated in his first message to the nation in the aftermath of his election as president, the head of state fervently wishes that all those who were not able to be part of the first stage of our democratic process take part in the second stage of national unity, so that together we can all take part in the legislative elections on the scheduled dates.

In this spirit the president indicated last November that it was necessary to take into consideration the opinions of French and German electoral experts. Also, to iron out difficulties and create a general atmosphere of trust, the president of the Republic has met several times with the International Monitoring Commission and the National Electoral Commission [CEN], the government officials charged with organizing the legislative elections.

All these efforts testify to the constantly renewed political will of the head of state to contribute to a peaceful conclusion of the democratic process within the strict respect of the Ouagadougou accord. This is why the president of the Republic once again invites the CEN and the government officials charged with organizing the legislative elections, and the political parties to double their efforts with a view to accelerating and contributing positively to the carrying out of material tasks so that the elections can be held in a free, fair and secure atmosphere for all. Our people have suffered for far too long from this long transition and it is our duty to move heaven and earth for the elections to take place at the scheduled dates so that we can get to work. [end recording]

Minister Says Revision of Voter Registers Complete

AB0401113594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 2 Jan 94

[Communique issued by Georges Combevi Agbodjan, minister of territorial administration and security, in Lome on 2 January—read by announcer]

[Text] The country has no time to lose if it wants to ensure that 1994 is a better year for all Togolese. All the conditions will be met so that the legislative elections can take place on 23 January and 6 February. Contrary to the statement of certain opposition parties claiming that the revision of voters registers is not yet complete and that the distribution of voters cards could not begin, the minister of territorial administration and security wishes to make the following clarifications:

The results of the revision of voters registers made by the administrative commissions, composed of representatives of all political parties legally constituted, were transmitted to the National Electoral Commission [CEN] on 31 December 1993. The electoral code stipulates that the National Electoral Commission will be responsible for the personification of voters cards while the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security will be responsible for their distribution. To accelerate these last two phases of the preparations for the legislative elections—the personification and the distribution—the CEN and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security have adopted the procedure proposed by French and German experts permitting the simultaneous personification and distribution of the cards in the presence of voters. The structures set up in the electoral constituencies and polling stations will make it possible for all voters to withdraw their cards before 23 January.

To this end, the minister of territorial administration and security requests the representatives of political parties, who are members of distribution commissions, to assist the chairmen of the local electoral committees and prefects. The government will do everything possible so that the legislative elections of 23 January will be regular, democratic, open, and fair.

Signed by Georges Combevi Agbodjan.

Party Confirms Boycott of General Election

AB0301174094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230
GMT 3 Jan 94

[Text] The Union for Democracy and Solidarity [UDS] confirms its nonparticipation in upcoming elections. In a communique published today and signed by its delegate general, Mr. Antoine Folly, the UDS said that in line with the decisions made on 23 November 1993 not to take part in the 23 January 1994 legislative election in the current conditions, the party has not put forth a candidate to stand in that election and therefore no candidate can claim to have been mandated by the UDS. The UDS states, and I quote, it had set up conditions for its participation in a free and fair election and regrets that these conditions are not met.

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